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A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each \$5 doubled within 30 days. loss impossible. Rinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City and Creedmoor Rifle Range—saveral themsaud building leas surrounding depot, \$180 cach; monthly payments, \$5. Circulars of R. Wilsox, Atterney, \$35 Broad-

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Coal being an article of necessity makes the enterprise an extremely safe undertaking. Stocks of similar companies in England are selling at many times their par value, and pay large dividends, and we see no reason from present outlooks why this company, in the near future, cannot do likewise. Remittances may be made to company, main office,

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# New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- The panic caused by the outbreak of cholera in Toulon and Marseilles is increasing in France and China are preparing to renew the war. \_\_\_\_ The Mohammedan Univercity El Hazar has declared for the Mahdi.

CONGRESS, -Senate sustained veto of the Porter bill : Fortifications bill reported and passed : Anti-Chinese bill passed; bill passed to forfeit unearned lands granted to Atlantic and Pacific Kaliroad Company. = In House majority and minority reports in the Euglish investigation were subwitted and the matter was laid on the table,

Domestic,-President issued proclamation warn ing persons not to invade Oklahoma lands, Attorney-General testified before Springer Commit Revere Rubber Works, Chelsea, Mass. burned; loss \$500,000. Cherriq & Co., dealers in pig iron, Chicago, failed; liabilities \$350,-000. Whittemore, Cabot & Co., Boston, failed. - Six bodies were found in a railroad wreck at Cunningham, Mo. == killed by her husband in Troy. === The elective system has been much extended at Yale College. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The jamitor of the Gram

ercy Flats was assaulted and robbed on Wednesday night. \_\_\_\_ The charges against the Rev. Dr. Bristor have been dismissed. === There was a \$75,000 fire in Brooklyn yesterday. == Ex-Judge Arnoux's brother committed suicide. The Armories investigation was continued. Hague, the missing Paterson City Clerk, was found cents. = Stocks opened tame and declined, but ofterward recovered, advanced sharply, and closed

buoyant. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUHE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 91°; lowest, 74°; average, 7978°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum mer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 vents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes

The boy who was denied the circus was graciously permitted to go to the cemetery and gaze upon his grandfather's grave. Mr. Morrison fares even better. The darling of his heart, even his horizontal reduction bill, was defeated; but then the Illinois Democratic State Convention elects him to head the delegationat-large to Chicago.

New-York will soon have an opportunity of testing in her streets the results of the cable system for street cars, which has proved satisfactory in San Francisco and Chicago. The uptown road where it will be used will be completed next month, and the cable, which is more than six miles in length and weighs over forty-three tons, is now on the ground. It will be a great gain to the city in many ways if it is found practicable to use cables instead of horses on all the lines.

The admonition, "Don't whistle until you ge out of the woods," will doubtless occur to certain gentlemen at Washington who on Wednesday were throwing up their hats and indulging in other manifestations of delight because Congress had passed the Fitz John Porter bill over the President's veto. The bill is now as dead as Julius Cæsar, the Senate having failed, by a vote of 27 to 27, to imitate the action of the House. It is to be presumed that General Porter will press the bill as it stands, or in ome modified form, upon the next Congress. But his hope of ultimate success must now be indeed forlorn.

A dispatch from Paris states that at a Jeromist meeting held on Wednesday evening M. Pascal made a violent speech, in which he took the ground that Prince Victor by provoking a division in the party had "forfeited all right to the throne." As if that sort of talk was not sufficient to make Victor feel badly enough, the cold-hearted meeting must needs go on and adopt a resolution expressive of "devotion" to Plon Plon. To have rounded out the proceedings of the meeting in a becoming He was a man sitting in his own study, absorb- and having laid them up, he would carefully

manner a reward of \$10 and no questions asked ought to have been offered for any information touching the present whereabouts of "the throne" which Victor has forfeited. There is an impression gaining ground that it has permanently gone where the woodbine twineth.

Though there will be no public display of fireworks in this city to-day, it is likely that more powder will be burned than usual, and the small boy and his adult sympathizer will disregard the city ordinance and the public peace more extensively than in past years. The dealers in fire-crackers and all sorts of explosives Therefore New-York will be fortunate if it does not suffer from more than the usual number of fires and accidents. A great many people who do not believe that this Nation needs any Chinese style of celebration to keep alive the day. A few years ago when mihtary parades and other public demonstrations were provided, the exodus from the city was not nearly so general as now. But the plan of spending the Fourth outside of the hot and noisy town will certainly result in more genuine holiday benefit to all who can seek other scenes than can possibly be gained from listening to any number of "talks," either "short" or "long," at Tammany Hall or elsewhere.

### NATIONALITY.

The Nation which celebrates this as its birthday, though it has a glorious past, cannot afford to rest [content. Perhaps the decadence of the holiday has been owing to a a just popular feeling that we have had quite enough of glorification over the past, and not quite enough of wise and patriotic effort to make the Nation more glorious in the future. After every era of great achievements, a Nation naturally inclines for a time to rest upon its laurels. But next come naturally a sense of the new duties which follow the riper and larger growth, and then a dissatisfaction with the orators and the poets who contentedly dwell upon the brilliant past. Such a stage in National growth we have reached. The people have heard about the Declaration of Independence and the war with Mexico, about the suppression of rebellion and the emancipation of slaves. But now they begin to ask whether that is all American Nationality means, or ought to mean.

An era of revolution and struggle for inde pendence was naturally followed by a period of vigorous [defence of our foreign interests and our rights abroad. When the rights of American'seamen had been vindicated, and the Florida coast had been gained, and an outlet for commerce by the Mississippi had been secured, and the Monroe Doctrine had been so proclaimed as to command the respect of other Nations, the American people turned their attention for about thirty years to home affairs. Once more when the growth of the Nation westward fixed attention upon the Oregon question and our relations with Mexico, the Nation quickly settler its foreign relations, and it is now more than thirty years since the people have given much thought to such topics. During this time, a tremendous struggle a

home, and its legal, industrial, political and financial consequences, have engrossed attention. Our ships were swept from the seas, but we were in no position to assert our rights with effect. A great debt hampered us, at a later period, when the treatment of American citizens abroad excited indignation. The peace-loving disposition which follows a great war inclined people and politicians to pass lightly over other wrongs which scarcely any other Nation would have borne so patiently. It has come about that a pacific disposition has been misconstrued. Ships bearing our flag have been fired upon, not once nor twice. Captains of our ships have been imprisoned by Mexico, and merchants and capitalists doing business in that country have been subjected to extortion. Treaties have been disregarded by France and Germany, in order to please persons whose interest it was to prevent importation of our products. Gradually partisan meanness and popular indifference have ppled our diplomatic service and our navy It has come to pass that, to Americans travelling abroad, the advice might almost be given in sober earnest: "Carry the American flag "wrapped about your person, of course. But if "you want protection, call on the British consul."

There are Americans who are tired of all this. They know that a Nation does not escape causes of offence by indifference to its honor or the rights of its citizens. They feel that a more sturdy Nationality would befit a Nation so strong as this. They see that tame or incompe tent diplomacy has helped to cripple our foreign trade, and wish that, for four years at least, our foreign interests might be intelligently cared for, as Great Britain's have been for half a century. There is nothing discreditable in this desire. If the country had not been wholly occupied for many years with other matters of more pressing nature, it would be discreditable to the people and their Government that there should now be so much reason as there is for

sensitiveness in regard to our foreign relations. It is not perceived that this natural American feeling has been materially diminished by the clatter of foreign journals, whether published here or elsewhere. The plain people feel this day that they could celebrate the Nation's birthday with much more zest and pride if they could see the American flag respected abroad as much as the flag of Great Britain. They would like to have larger markets opened for our products, and cannot see why our diplomacy should not be as effective in that direction as British diplomacy has been. It seems to them that the Monroe Doctrine is about as sound and patriotic now as it was when the fathers of the Republic first shocked foreign ears with it.

THE BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

We often hear in the rural districts of a man so odd that he won't do as he wants to." It is by this unique class of men that our friends the "Independents" seem at present to be officered. Ever since Civil Service reform has been heard of, the party cries have been "principle, not patronage," "let the office seek the man, and not the man the office," " no appointment without merit," "let the people rule, and not the office-holders," These views we confess we have heartily shared and have constantly proclaimed to the best of our ability. These views we have believed to be held by the people-by the great mass of intelligent and patriotic citizens who constitute the Republican party. The late Republican Convention demonstrated the correctness of our belief. For years the people have been laboring to find expression. They have unceasingly hammered at their conventions to make them voice the popular sentiment. "Bosses," office-holders, have resisted stoutly, but the people were resolute and they have prevailed. By the destruction of the unit rule, by the establishment of the district system, they had at last created a convention which was really representative, and with a shout of triumph the people nominated their man. And lo! he is exactly the kind of man whom the Civil Service reformers have been wanting these many years! He is a man whom the office sought and who did not seek the office.

ingly engaged in minding his own businessand a lucrative business at that. From this business he refused to turn or to be turned. The papers whispered his name, the primaries buzzed it, the State Conventions called it, the National Convention roared it, and he would not lift his head. He wrote no letter, he spoke no word, he sought no vote, he made no promise, he held no patronage. All the patronage was actively against him, has always been against him under all Administrations. To the whole power of the Presidency, to the whole vigorous antagonism of place and pelf, to the shafts of malice winged by self-interest and say that their sales have been larger than usual. | venomed by envy, he had absolutely nothing to oppose but character. But it was character which had been illustrated by twenty years of patriotic service in full view of the people. They had good opportunity to know what he had been, and what he had done. They heard its patriotism will go out of town for the slanders and discerned not only that they were false, but that they were manufactured for a purpose, and that that purpose was to retard the growth and development of the country for the pecuniary profit of a few capitalists. They saw that wherever he touched the business of the country it was to increase it. They saw that wherever he touched the Civil Service of the country, it was clean. They saw that wherever he touched the foreign relations of the country he commanded respect; and by an unerring instinct, which thrills one with new faith in the republic, the people went up to Chicago and placed the sceptre of leadership in the strong hand they had chosen.

And now some of the under-lieutenants are mutinying! The Christian Union " does not believe in Mr. Blaine's political methods." The people do believe in them profoundly. They are the very methods which the people have been trying for years to establish, and which The Christian Union has been professing to advocate. The people were sincere and adopted these methods at the first chance. Was The Christian Union insincere, using these methods only for a popular "cry" and rejecting them the moment they were put in practical operation? Mr. Blaine's candidacy is objectionable to The Christian Union, because it "has been accompanied by a comprehensive and detailed system of electioneering absolutely unprece dented in the political history of the country. It has been, and that is the very reason why the country adopts it with unprecedented enthusiasm. Never before, we believe, in our political history, have the people burst into the private library of a private citizen, and not-only vithout his will, but, as his personal friends know, against his wish, bidden him forth to the first place in a Nation's power to bestow, to the highest service in a Nation's power to demand. The Christian Union does not like it. It is the very thing which The Christian Union has been preaching for years, and now that it has come in full measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over, The Christian Union does not like it.

We like it. We look upon it as the most splendid sign of a republic's clear instinct and right judgment that the world has seen for years. We believe with The London Times that this official recognition of the most prominent and most respected citizen of the Republican party is the beginning of a new era to the party and to the country. It demonstrates that though a few Dependent leaders were thinking only of their own advancement and their own notoriety in crying reform, the great body of the people were sincere and earnest in their declaration for administrative purity, for freedom of popular elections, for a fair, full and honest expression of the popular will, unbought by patronage, unterrified by power, untempted by self-aggrandizement.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.

The defeat of the Fitz John Porter bill needs no argument. Almost everybody seems to overlook the fact that the pending bill did not concern the rightfulness of General Porter's original sentence, but the propriety of putting him back into the Army, over the heads of other officers, and without the exercise of the dishave in making appointments. The President's veto message brought this fact to the notice of Congress, and no answer appears to his statement that, if Congress creates an office, his constitutional power to exercise discretion in filling that office cannot be denied.

Neither can it be denied that it would be a bad precedent to establish, that a verdict of a court martial could at any time be set aside, and a cashiered officer restored to his command by political influence, even in time of war and in presence of an enemy. For, if Congress has power to reverse the findings of a court martial at all, it has power to do so at any time and in any case. The President's message is temperate and unanswerable.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE NAVY. The Democrats apparently mean to stand by the position they have taken on the Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate cannot consistently retreat from its conclusions, and it ought not to do so. But it is necessary that the public should thoroughly understand the Democratic attitude, and therefore some examination of the recent debate on the Conference Committee's report is in order. The only apology for an argument used by Mr. Randall on this occasion was the statement that the plans of the vessels under construction had been adversely criticised. But if Mr. Randall had told the whole truth about this adverse criticism-if, that is to say, he had said that it emanated in the first instance from English censors-his statement would hardly have served even the purpose of a stalking-horse. As to the home criticism on the vessels, two-thirds of it is simply a revamping of the hostile British comments, and the other third may be accounted for on the principle that a Republican Administration is incapable of satisfying Democratic opinion. So Mr. Randall's position really is this: He is prepared to prevent the reconstruction of the American Navy, and to fix the full responsibility for that policy upon his party, on the strength of the fact that the new steel emisers have not pleased certain English critics, who could hardly be expected to view with enthusiasm the building of vessels capable of competing with those of the British Navy.

This position Mr. Randall has himself chosen deliberately, and the presumption is that he has counted the cost of his new departure. It is perfectly apparent that he cannot justify himself by any plea which does not exclude the theory of patriotism. It is solely as an obstructive, as an enemy to the rehabilitation of the Navy, that he figures. And the conclusive proof of this is that if he had merely been desirous of preventing any waste of public funds, as he has alleged, and if he had been willing or anxions that there should be a Navy, he would, as Mr. Reed aptly pointed out during the debate, have proposed some plan for substituting more efficient vessels for those he condemns. But such action was foreign to his purpose. He sought, and his party seeks, the prevention and hindrance of all naval construction. Lest any money should be wasted, he would throw away all that has been already expended upon the steel cruisers and the double-turreted monitors;

abstain from putting anything better in their

The tenuity of this position has led some of the Democrats to attempt its reinforcement by the assertion that we have no use for a Navy anyhow; that the American citizen finds full protection everywhere as it is; that no foreign power would, could or should venture to attack us; that unsupported diplomacy is capable of solving all difficulties abroad. In answer to this it would be sufficient to read some of General Wallace's recent dispatches to the State Department about the difficulty of obtaining reparation for outrages upon American citizens, because of the absence from Turkish waters of all signs of the naval power of the United States. But the fact that our naval weakness exposes American citizens abroad to all kinds of annoyances, impositions and insults is too notorious to require detailed proof. The plain fact is that the country needs a Navy as much as our great cities need a police force, and that the security of the citizen abroad, and the dignity and honor of the United States, cannot be maintained without it.

But the Democrats apparently want to see the flag trailed in the dirt. Rather than forego a petty factional success, they are willing to advertise to all the world not alone our defencelessness, but the presence of a lack of patriotism which may paralyze us in a crisis. It is by such demonstrations that the leading Democrats expect to convince the country that all cause for suspicion of their loyalty has long ceased to exist, and that they are to-day fitter than the Republican party to guard the interests and maintain the honor of the Republic, at home and abroad.

THE CHOLERA.

It seems to be admitted that the cholera which has been introduced to France from Tonquin is of the Asiatic type. The attempts to prevent the spread of the disease from Toulon do not appear to have been successful and there is evidently danger that it may obtain a strong foothold in France, and that it may be carried thence into other parts of Europe. In the employment of disinfectants the Toulon physicians have shown a lingering belief in the old and now supposed to be exploded theory of infection through the atmosphere. The lighting of fires in the streets, resorted to by these authorities, must be entirely useless if, as alleged by Koch and other investigators, the cholera germ is a bacillus which breeds in the intestines, and is introduced to the system through food or drinking water. So also, if the new theory is sound, the fear of infection frem wells or reservoirs is groundless. In Asiatic countries, where the public tanks are commonly used for washing, bathing and culinary purpose's such a danger undoubtedly does exist, and it is equally certain that this defiance of sanitary conditions is one of the most active agents in the propagation of cholera in those countries.

But it Europe it must be possible to keep the water used for drinking and cooking from pollution, and therefore it should be practicable to prevent the spread of the disease, unless the new theory is after all only a partial explanation of its genesis, and it really propagates itself in other ways. Koch is said to have found the cholera bacillus in water. But it is not shown that he knew how it came there. Of course it might have been introduced by some cholera patient. But since there is no certainty as to this, the supposition that the germs were carried to the water by the air seems tenable; and so we are brought back to the old hypothesis again. The truth probably is that the genesis of cholera is still unsettled, and that the Koch theory, while perhaps quite true as far as it goes, does not cover the ground completely.

It is reported that the inhalation of pure oxygen has been discovered to be a cure for cholera. It is possible that in the early stages of the disease oxygen may be useful, but it must be remembered that it cannot become an efficient remedy, because its administration demands apparatus which can only be found in hospitals. For house practice, save in isolated cretion which the President has and ought to cases, it would be inaccessible. It must ton you knew that you saw a great man. He was austere era is terribly swift in its action. Between the appearance of the first symptoms and death three or four hours only may inter-

> Remedies, therefore, to be effective, must be powerful and capable of prompt application. After collapse it may be doubted whether cure is possible; but collapse occurs early in Asiatic cholera. As regards the United States there ought not to be any cause for apprehension. The ocean space separating us from Europe is of itself a trustworthy quarantine, while our facilities for preventing the importation of the disease are such that it can only reach our shores by the most incredible and almost impossible negligence. For all this it is of course necessary that the utmost vigilance be exercised, and our medical scientists will not waste their leisure if they devote some of it to a renewed search for remedies. For the laity it may be said that sanitary conditions are always in order, and that cleanliness, personal and otherwise, attention to diet, regular habits and avoidance of excessive work in hot weather, will as a rule carry those who observe these precautions through a far sicklier season than we are at all likely to undergo.

> The Democratic party declares, as with one voice, that it "has a better chance to elect a President this year than it has had at any other time since The only objection to this remark is that it has not the merit of novelty. We heard; it in 1880, both before and after the inomination of "a good man weighing 250 pounds." We heard it in 1876, when the Sage of Cipher Alley lifted up his voice for Reform. We heard it particularly in 1872, when a great number of influential Republican organized a movement compared with which the socalled "revolt" of to-day is as a mole-hill to Chimborazo. We heard it in 1868, when the "Arm-in-Arm" Convention, President Johnson, Senators Doo little, Cowan and others, and Mr. Raymond, " with brilliant future behind him," were supposed to have made Democratic victory inevitable, We heard it also in 1864, when Mr. Tilden helped to prepare a platform declaring the war a failure, and the whole Army was expected to go for "little Mac," and Senator Wade and others were unhappy. The Republican party has heard that observation before-and answered it, as it will again.

> Ashley, Penn., boasts that "the largest hole ever drilled" is to be found in one of her deep mines The figures given show that is a pretty large hole, but then it is nowhere in comparison with the hole that Mr. Blaine's nomination drilled in the Demo cratic party.

The debt statement for July 1, though issued at the expiration of a fiscal year, has been so closely anticipated that it contains little of general interest. The reduction of debt, less cash in the Treas ury, during the first year after the reduction of duties, has been \$101,040,971 68, and some persons who know nothing of the tariff are urging this as a reason for a further reduction-which would invite still larger imports and thus bring in still larger revenue from many articles. It is but just to say has been altogether abnormal, and therefore not such as to test the workings of the new tariff. With prices depressed beyond all reason abroad, many goods have been largely imported which, under the present tariff, could not have been so im-

ported had the prices abroad been governed by the ordinary conditions of demand and supply.

The Treasury owes \$101,000,000 less than it did a year ago, and yet this past year has been one of extraordinary embarrassment in many branches of business and of general and severe fall in prices. What would have been the result, in such a time, had Democratic statesmen and Democratic ideas of finance governed the country? This is not an idle question, just now. Solid capitalists, careful investors, and grave bankers, who are joining the outry against Mr. Blaine, will be compelled to consider before long whether they want a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. They must inevitably decide that they do not.

Mr. Holman's idea of economy was well illustrated during the debate on the Fortifications bill on Monday in the House. He argued that it was seless to put the sea-coast in a state of defence, because there was no danger of a foreign war; or, as might be thought from his language, no possibility of it. At the same time he was in favor of spending, \$600,000 in patching up useless fortifications. "Millions for tribute, and not a cent for de fence," seems to be Mr. Holman's motto. He will cheerfully throw away \$600,000, but he is sternly jostile to any expenditure which may produce practical and useful results. Of course Holman's asserion that no Power would dare to attack a defenceess country, is absurd on its face. If we are to be safe we must make ourselves so, and the surest way to invite attack is to refuse to make any preparations for defence. But it is perfectly apparent by this time that Holman's much-puffed economy is nothing but a blind and stupid parsimony, and in no way incompatible with an equally blind and stupid extravagance.

The Utica Observer thinks that Sullivan has ruined his chances for Congress." O, no. If Mr. Sullivan's attitude toward sumptuary legislation may be inferred from the sumptuary record he made the other evening in this city. he ought to run with great vigor in any representative Dem

ocratic district. We notice a faintness, as the Democratic Convenion draws pear, in those cries " for revenue only which used to fill the air. A whole week has passed, and Mr. Morrison has not denounced Mr. Randall as "a traitor," nor has Mr. Watterson announced that "the devil is loose," When Mr. Carlisle was elected, it was announced that " the Southern Confederacy was in the saddle again," as it was. But it has been thought best, apparently, to lismount, and crawl in the grass a while.

I The Boston Post proudly calls attention to the fact that "there are five Union soldiers on the Indiana Democratic State ticket." We advise The Post to keep quiet about this circumstance. If it does not some Democratic brother will be accusing it of waving the bloody shirt.

"Walking along the Rue de Sevres," writes a lady from Paris, "I saw the following delightful anouncement, 'Madame Zenobie C-, third story, ets out Etecth for evening parties and balls." If this Madame Zenobie has in stock a trustworthy asortment of brains that she would be willing to let out to political conventions, then our Democratic friends who are to meet in Chicago next week ought to patronize her. When last heard from they had not discovered a delegate who was up to writing a first-rate tariff plank,

The statesmen who are going from this city to 'hicago next week, if they fondly fancy they are roing to make a President, are much deceived. That is not the function of the New-York Democ racy. They are going to make a caudidate, perhaps. But the Socialists of Chicago, who will paride for General Butler, and the mob collected there to yell for "Old Saddlebags," will have more weight in the convention than a regiment of new hats from New-York.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE DAYS OF CLAY AND JACKSON.

Captain Isaach Rynders, veteran Democratic politician.— There was a great resemblance between Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, not only in character but in looks. Both were men of high temper and indomitable courage, devoted to their friends and bating their enemies They were both tall and straight, with keen, piercing eyes that seemed to look right down into you. Both had most engaging manners when they desired to please When displeased, their wrath was terrible to behold The great point in which they differed was in the faculty of speech. Jackson only possessed this moderately while Clay was one of the finestorators the world has ever produced. I knew them both well, I also knew in my earlier days Governor Tompkins and De Witt Clinton. Tompkins had very winning ways, and was much liked by those with whom he came into casua' contact. In seeing Clinand unbending, but with a faculty of binding those to himself whom he wished that was perfectly surprising.

BLAINE ELEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

Colonel C. R. Coster, United States Pension Agent.-I ave occasion at my office to meet large numbers of men who represent nearly every walk in life in New-York. ere little understood or appreciated. Under the upper n politics, and who have been touched in Blaine's nomnation to a quick and hearty response. We have been ooking upon New-York City as certain to be about the worst place for Mr. Blaine in the country. The indicaons that reach me are the direct opposite. It will be me of the best places.

PARROTS AND OTHER FEATHERED PETS. George Holden, bird importer.-Not only is this the moulting season, but all our best customers are out of now, except baby parrots from Cuba. Of these we some times sell as many as two or three bundred during the summer. They are caught by the negroes, who take them from the nests before they can fly. We send an agent down once a year, who goes from place to place collecting the birds, which are then shipped to us is long cages helding a dozen or more. They are hardy little creatures, and seem to thrive on their diet of sea-biscuit, for they rarely die on the passage. The change of climate is not so great as in the case of the African gray parrots, but the latter are much better talkers. A young African parrot is worth about \$20 before he can talk, while the Cuban birds bring only \$5 apiece. . . . What is that f A white blackbird. It is a freak, of course, but one that often occurs. It is moulting just now, and its eye is changing from blue to plak. This one comes from Germany, and is a good songster, but our American robins often are found as white as this.

NO DEMOCRAT CAN CARRY NEW-YORK. James N. Matthews, Editor Buffalo Espress.-The Republicans of New-York will be able to carry the State against any Democrat. Even Cleveland will not be able to give the State over to the Democracy. Blatte and Lo gan are gaining daily in popular favor. The Independent movement is not heard of any more; in f o . 1sd sing out. but certainly is not making any he dway. There is son e prospect that Tilden will be nominated at Chicago in spite of his letter, and I understand that he has written a second letter of declination, supplementary to the first ..

NO ASCENSION ROBES PREPARED. L. L. Howard, Advent Minister, Brooklyn.-It is untrue that Adventists ever prepared ascension robes for the

last day of the world. preacher of this desiries in America, began his discourses in 1837, but it was not till 1843 that he fixed a time and that his preaching was much listened to. He prepared no white robes, nor did any of his followers, and I defy any one now living to say that he has seen one, or to produce documestary evidence that one ever existed. The Ad ventists who have separated from other churches are not very numerous, but there are large numbers of them in the orthodox folds, as was proved by the large attend ance at the meetings in young Dr. Tyng's church a few years ago.

## PERSONAL.

Dr. Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Professor of Greek in Glasgow University, who delivered this year's Par Beta Kappa oration at Harvard, is yet a young man to have

Mr. Howells's new house on Beacon-st., Boston, is only a few doors from that of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The late Henry J. Byron, the English actor, was once asked to dine with a gentleman who was rich, pompous and much of a gournand, and whose name was also Byron. After the sumptuous feast, at which the host

Henry, "your motto must be Greedy Byron." They neven

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, late Minister to England, who sailed on the 2d inst. in the Labrador for Paris on business, expects to return the first week in September.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Arthur, his son and daughter, Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan, Ganeral Rucker, Mrs. Davis and a party of friends number about fifty attended to day the afternoon performance of W. F. Cody's troupe of Indians, Mexicans and cowboys, who are illustrating at Athletic Park the life of the "Wild West."

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican campaign managers in Wisconstants that in no other State are the plans for political work so far advanced. Insignations about the dissatisfaction of German voters are shown by accurate reports from all parts of the State to be unfounded. Indeed, the members of the committee are themselves surprised the enthusiasm which the Republican nominations have already inspired among the Germans. A level-headed Republican, writing from Jefferson County, which has a large proportion of German voters, says: " If the relarge proportion of German voters, says: " If the remainder of the State shall be anything like our section, Wisconsin will give a majority of 40,000 for the Republican ticket." While referring to the German vote of Wisconsin, it is interesting to note that the North American Turner Bund has just re-elected for a fourth term as chairman of its executive committee Dr. H. M. Starking, of St. Louis, whom the Westliche Post endeavord to defaul because of his avowed satisfaction with the Republican ticket. The fact that Oscar Hower, business manager of the Westliche Post, was the only member of the executive committee of the Turner Bund who was not re-elected makes the robuke still more emphatics.

Some of the Democratic politicians who know Mr. Hendricks best declare that if he finally agrees to nominate Mr. McDonald at Chicago, it will be with the lingering hope that the convention, having listened to his eloquent and disinterested plea, will coyly ask, "Why don't you speak for yourself, Thomas!"

The Boston Globe remarks: "The Republicans have nominated a strong, aggressive and popular candidate. That fact cannot be winked out of sight. Now, how shall the Democrate meet that candidate! By nominating one atronger, more aggressive and more popular." The only trouble with this programme is that it can't be carried out, with all deference to The Globe, which is confident that "General Butler exactly fills the bill."

From various observations in Democratic journals, we learn that General Butler is the man whose nomination would be most diagraceful to the Democratic party, and also that he is the one man whom the Democrats must and that ce's the one man whom the Democrats image monthate in order to succeed; that he is a blatant demagogue and an unseifish patriot; a reform executive and an unserupulous knave; the embodiment of justice and an vulgar thief. In view of all this, who can blame General Butler if he thinks his nomination certain i

Congressman "Phil" Thompson, of Kentucky, cannot be said to take a hilarious view of the Democratic situaon. After alluding to the split and fight in the New-York delegation, he lately expressed with due solemnity

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The fastidious Cincinnati Times-Star prefers its political standers, like its eggs and salad, fresh. It begs the Democrats to cease this daily reiteration of the old charges against Blaine, and to give it something " new

If John Kelly would only surrender to the will of God, and consider his public life forever closed, what an enthusiastic amen would go up from the Democratic party all over the country.—[Galveston News.

There are more than 30,000 children who live on the canalboats of England, who grow up as much heathen as though they were in Zulniand. But they can console themselves by remembering that free trade is the glory of

The includent father new lays in a supply of fireworks and the solicitous mother scraces int. (Cinciunati Times-

England was not always so eager to get her products nto America free of duty as she is now. There was a righ tariff laid on American imports in 1764 for the benefft of the British Treasury.

The amateur farmer who reads that ducks lay more eggs than hens should all around a few weeks and see how much two ducks can eat. It will then be time enough to discharge the hens if he feels that he is fixed for ducks. — Loutsville courser-Journal. Enchanted by his recent wanderings in England, Mr. Carnegie says: "If I were not an tronmaster I would be

a gypsy." The Pittsburg papers state that he has acjuired the complexion of one already. Curtis's explanations do not explain.-[Springfield Ohio: Republic.

"Billy" English should not be pressed too closely in this investigation. Spare a father's feelings.—(Chicin-nati Times-Star. And now the free traders are nosing around the coun-

try to see how protection is bringing the workingmen of America to the verge of starvation. But they can only find peace and plenty, except to a few cases where the sible for a different state of affairs.

To blush unseen is born full many a flower. But why Because he came not at appointed hour.—Houston Post.

The Maori King Tawhiao who is now solourning in London was at first very much astonished and rather disgusted because visitors did not come in to see him on all fours. But he is pleased in a coarse way with the honors lournals such personal items as these about the breechfrom pains in the legs, aggravated by the unusual walk ing exercise of Thursday, on the occasion of his visit to the Crystal Palace."

Butler is getting in his work with great energy and no little effect. It is not improbable that Messra. Curtia, Schurz & Co., who are "looking to Chicago" with their glasses to their eyes, may see the great and only Butler suddenly appear as the object they have been so anxiously raiting for. Then they will have to take to the woods.-The Sun is quite confident that if Mr. Cleveland should

be nominated, and if he should get more electoral votes than Mr. Blaine, he would be elected. Way, certainly but what awful suggestions of defeat and doom lurk in

Stephen Grover Cleveland is a liripoop, there's nodoubt that. He cut his first name off without a cent of olug into politics, and has steadily refused to contribute o its support ever since.—[Philadelphia Press. The Democrats of Lucas County, Ohio, have nominated

a local ticket composed entirely of red-headed men, and they sing a campaign song set to the tune of " My Love is Like the Red. Red Rose." The going-away-for-the-summer girl who basu't got her dresses finished yet is about as unhappy just now as some distinguished statesmen will be after the Chicago Convention.— Philadelphia Press.

The Crawfordsville (Ga.) Democrat falled to come out ast week. It explains the failure this week in the following way: "Some unknowa villain came into our office last Saturday evening and carried off all of our exchanges without leave or permission."

Mr. William M. Singerly, of The Philadelphia Eccord, in experimenting with the Gallega plant, with a viusing it for paper stock at his mills at siktos, Md. plants have come up, were in a good health; con plants have come up, were in a good health; county were framsplanted when about twelve inches. The seed was furnished Mr. Singerly by Messrs. A & Co. No. 3 Counties Silp, New-York, who are the in this country.—(Paper World, Helvoke, Mass.

Many American gentlemen are beginning to adopt the English fashion of smoking a pipe rather than eigars. To be in good form the pipe must be handsome and the tobacco of the very best quality. A pouch of some rick material is also desirable.

The sea serpent has appeared off the Massachusetts coast, and the little Bosion boll had better look out for itself. The sea scrpent loves the young and tender things.—[Philadelphia Press.

The Christian Union explains its political position by saying that it will not support the candidates of any party, but will tell the truth about them all with judicial

mpartiality. A man in London is getting up an exhibition of old play g cards, and asks for loans of antique decks. He ough to send an agent to the Mississippi steamboats.

There is nothing which provokes us more than to hear somebody affirm that the brute creation are possessed of reason rather than billed instinct. Why, the idea is ab-surd! Who ever heard, for instance, of a brute that would drink whiskey in preference to water, or talk from morning to night of baseball.—[Boston Transcript.

Tilden G. Abbot, the Watertown bank embezzler, is a member of the State Prison choir. This will afford the papers a chance to lug in the auteditavian joke about Sing Sing.

A would-be leader of fashion was overheard to say, a few days ago, that she intends spending the summer "between Newport and Sanatoga." Great heavens! Can she possibly mean Fall River !- (Lowell Citizen. It is said that Emperor William in his youth cured him

self of freckies by rubbing his face with bacon rind and then lying down in the sun. It would be a picturesque sight if the freekied ladies at the seaside resorts should try that method this summer. At a sale of unclaimed freight the other day in Baltnore a number of tombstones were sold, which had lain-

in a freight house for twelve years. A few brought fifty cents aplece, but the greater number brought only five cents each.